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A SECTION OF OUR POLYANTHUS SEED BED

Pansies and Primroses

CHOICE VARIETIES ... HIGHEST QUALITY

Retail Catalog 1947

THE CLARKES & **HERBERT F. MARGUERITE R.**

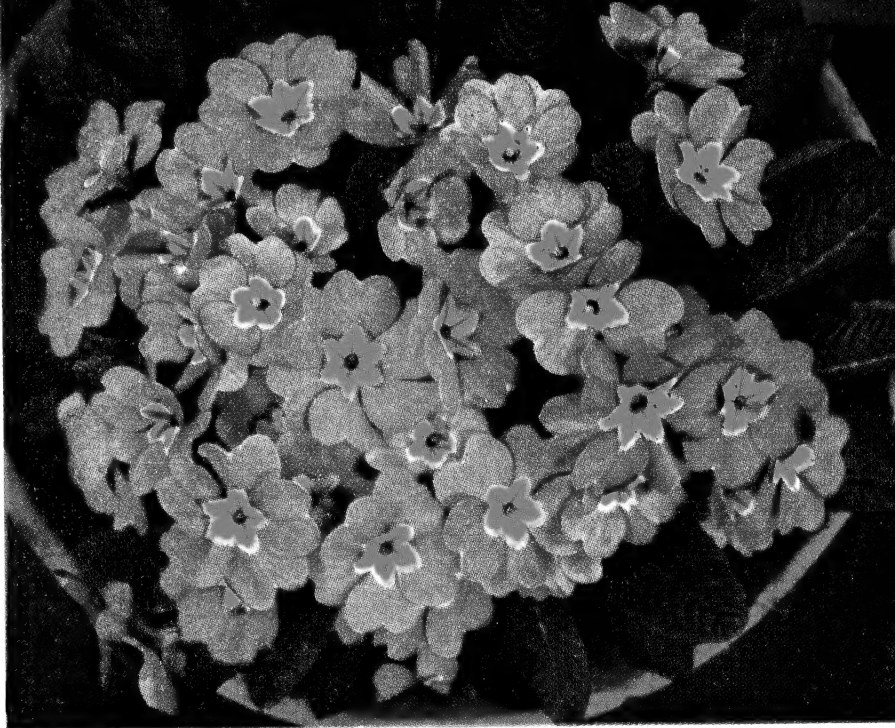
GROWERS OF FINE PANSY AND PRIMROSE SEED
CLACKAMAS, OREGON

PRIMROSES

Hardy Primulas are among the most popular and best known perennials. Massed under flowering trees and shrubs; grouped in the border; naturalized in woodland, by stream or pool, or in the rock garden they present a gorgeous picture. Moreover, in moderate climates, by selecting varieties with different blooming seasons, it is possible to have Primroses in flower the year around. Since the hundreds of varieties of Primulas come from all over the world, it is also possible to choose types adapted to almost any climatic condition. Such Primulas as Sieboldii, which withstand the rigors of a Siberian winter, or Auriculas from the Alps, or Candelabras from the high elevations of China, should surely thrive in any of the colder sections of the United States. Asiatic Primulas are becoming increasingly better known, and, as an addition to the Acaulis, the Polyanthus and the Auricula plantings, they provide a longer sequence of bloom.

In our locality, the soft, lavender-blue heads of Cashmeriana-Denticulata are forerunners of Spring. Acaulis and Juliae follow and then comes Polyanthus. Overlapping these are Auricula, Chionantha, Frondosa, Sieboldii, and a multitude of Candelabras. And in Summer we have Bulleyana, Florindae and Capitata Mooreana. All of these varieties are perennial, and, as soon as a well chosen planting becomes established, it should, as the plants develop from year to year, grow increasingly beautiful. A long succession of attractive primrose blooms is surely a garden goal worth striving for.

Our Primula seed is gathered from plants **ESPECIALLY SELECTED AND GROWN** for seed production. We offer only fresh seed, gathered at maturity, and properly cured to ensure good germination.



ACAULIS

In cool climates primrose seed can be sowed successfully at any time of the year, but we believe the best germination will result when it is planted either in late winter or early spring, before the season of frosts is over. If sowed during the heat of summer it is always advisable, after the first seedlings have been carefully removed, to leave the seed flats undisturbed, until cooler weather to give the planting a chance for secondary germination. This applies especially to both pastel and blue Polyanthus, Acaulis, and to all the Asiatics. The latter often will not germinate while the weather is too warm. We recommend late winter or early spring sowing for good germination of Asiatics.

EUROPEAN PRIMULAS ACAULIS

This is the low growing "bunch" type, having a profusion of flowers with each bloom on its own individual stem. It is early and is very effective when planted in "drifts" in a natural woodland setting, or when used in rockeries, or in borders. This Primrose blooms about two weeks or more ahead of the Polyanthus, thus extending the flowering period of the Primrose garden.

GIANT FLOWERED. This variety is a great improvement over the older forms, both as to size of flower and shades of color. When in full bloom, this luxuriant plants is a veritable mass of brilliance. Each tight, rose-like bud is on its own separate stem. These are especially suited for corsages and small nosegays. It can be effectively grown in pots in a cool greenhouse or in warmer localities, in a lath house. The colors are white, cream, yellow, various shades of pink, rose, lavender, blue, purple and red. The pink and blue shades may germinate more slowly. Mixed colors only. Pkt. \$1.00.

BLUE ACAULIS. This rich medium blue acaulis has particularly fine form and texture, although not quite as large a bloom as the mixed, giant flowered. It is especially attractive because of its profuse blooming habit. Pkt. \$2.00.



COLOSSAL POLYANTHUS

POLYANTHUS

This "many flowered" Primula has beautiful, large flower clusters on tall stems. The ancestors of the modern Polyanthus are probably P. Acaulis and the Cowslip or the Oxlip of the European woodlands. The flowering trees and shrubs of the home garden offer the same environment in miniature. It is the best known primula and means "primrose" to most people.

COLOSSAL STRAIN. These primroses are grown to satisfy the American taste. Such advances in hybridization have taken place as to make this newer Polyanthus far superior to the older strains. The blossoms of these Giants are early and unbelievably large. Under proper cultivation, the individual flowers can measure from 1½ to 2 inches or more. Well grown seedlings from this strain will produce larger blooms than will divisions. They are heavy textured, and are carried in large umbels on sturdy stems. The foliage is lush, well marbled, and beautiful in itself. The color sequence is wide and varied, with many unusual shades, from almost black, dark, velvety red, through flame-red, tangerine, orange, copper, gold, yellow and cream, to white; from apple-blossom pink through clear pink to rose, burgundy and violet; apricot, peach, salmon, lavender, and many two-toned pastels. Mixed colors. Pkt. \$1.00.

PASTEL SELECTIONS. These are gathered from selected plants, in pink, lavender, peach, apricot, salmon, rose, lilac, and two-toned shades, as well as new color breaks and unusual tones, many of which have been hand pollinated. These are primroses for the discriminating, for blue ribbons as well as garden effect. These seeds may be slower to germinate. Save even the smallest seedling. Mixed colors only. Pkt. \$2.00.

BLUE SHADES. Ranging from forget-me-not blue through sapphire to purple. Although our planting of this color is completely isolated, the seed is not guaranteed to be 100% blue. The blooms are not as large as those of the Colossal strain, and the seed is slower to germinate. Pkt. \$1.50.

The Pastel Shades and the Blue Shades should be grown in the shade, in acid soil, to preserve the colors.

FOR MASS DISPLAY

WHITE. Of colossal size, and unusually fine. Striking with a group of Bliimlisp, Ullswater or Coronation Gold Pansies. Pkt. \$1.25.

RED SHADES. Large, dark, velvety red to flame red. Combine these with Pay Dirt or Coronation Gold Pansies in the Spring border. Pkt. \$1.25.

YELLOW GOLD. A striking collection of the largest, choicest yellows, and the deepest golds of fine form and texture. Accent with Ullswater or Firebeacon Pansies. Pkt. \$1.25.

YELLOW, COPPER, RUST SHADES. for a superb display and a fine sequence of brilliant tones that blend well. These tones withstand the heat and strong sunlight of warmer localities. Pkt. \$1.25.

NOTICE . . . GROWERS

Write for wholesale price list on your letterhead

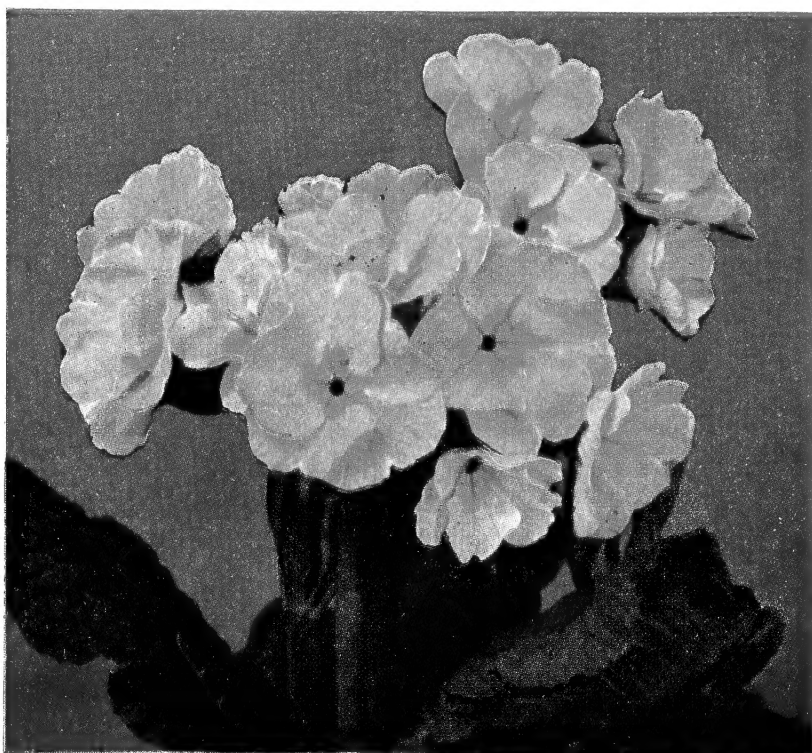
AURICULA

The **AURICULA** is almost as popular as the Polyanthus. It is an alpine plant requiring lime, some shade and good drainage. It is happiest in a moraine, but a rockery with a north exposure is very satisfactory. We suggest sharp sand and rock chips around the roots and crowns of the plant, when grown in the border. We have found a generous dressing of sand around—(but NOT over)—the plant, a helpful winter protection. It blooms from April till June and again in the fall. From neat rosettes of thick grey-green leaves, spring fleshy stems supporting large clusters of flowers. The colors include yellow, light brown, blue, henna, plum, purple, rose, pastel tones, and some brassy-green shades. The blossoms are particularly effective in small flower arrangements. Although it is a little slower to mature than the Acaulis or the Polyanthus, the Auricula is sturdy and lasting. In colder climates, Auriculas are excellent for potting in cool greenhouses, and in warmer sections they are good lath house subjects. Large flowered strain, mixed colors only. Pkt. \$1.00.

ASIATIC PRIMULAS

DENTICULATA CASHMERIANA. An old favorite, originally brought from the Himalayas. Beautiful lavender, heliotrope-blue and white florets, close set, on stout stems. The flowers develop ahead of the grey-green serrated foliage. Mossy, grey rocks make a harmonious background for this vigorous Primula. Mixed colors only. Sold out till July 1, 1947.

CAPITATA MOOREANA. Like Denticulata, a native of India. The fragrant heliotrope-blue flowers of this Primula blossom in late Summer. The under surface of the bright green, dentate foliage, as well as the stem, is covered with a white meal. The flowers are bell shaped and are set loosely. It requires ample shade and water. In our locality it has bloomed from late Spring through Summer into late Fall.



OUR COLOSSAL PASTEL POLYANTHUS

CANDELABRA



AURICULA

CHIONANTHA. This striking primula is a native of Northern Yunnan. The fragrant ivory flowers grow on 12 in. stems, covered with a golden meal. The strap-like leaves are light green. In our locality it blooms in early spring and again in the fall. It thrives in a cool, rich but gritty soil, and requires perfect drainage.

FLORINDAE. A moisture loving giant from Tibet, carrying enormous trusses of fragrant yellow blossoms on 3-foot stalks. Blooms during mid-summer. The heart-shaped, cordate foliage is most distinctive and effective garden material.

FRONDOSA. A miniature Primula from Thrace. Its tidy, farinose rosettes bear star-like, lavender-blue flowers. When this Primrose is planted in fairly large drifts in the rock garden, where it will get plenty of moisture, yet sufficient drainage in winter, it offers a delightful picture.

ROSEA. A low-growing Primrose with intense carmine flowers. It thrives in very rich soil, in lower parts of the rock garden, or at the edges of pools and streams. It is especially beautiful when planted with a background of *Denticulata*. Available July, 1947.

Any one of the six above listed Asiatics, pkt. 50c.

SIEBOLDII. Handsome and delicate appearing, but very hardy, being a native of Central Siberia, as well as Japan. The lovely, soft, crumply foliage, and the fine fringed flowers on 10 to 15-inch stems, make beautiful flower arrangements. Flourishes in cool, rich, light soil, light enough to permit its creeping habit. Since the foliage dies after the plant has bloomed, a summer mulch to hold the moisture, and a winter mulch to keep the ground mellow, will make unnecessary the early cultivation, which might destroy some of the new growth before it shows above the ground. Our seed is selected from pure white, shell pink, orchid, deep rose, and the bluish lavender varieties — Dora and Southern Cross. Mixed colors only, pkt. \$1.00.

This type is well suited to planting in lower locations in the rock garden, at the edges of stream and pools, or among shrubs. It has successive whorls of flowers on tall stems. Since its foliage dies in winter, avoid situations where a stagnant water condition exists during its dormant period, for this condition is likely to rot the crown. In a wet climate, leaves must be kept off the crown in winter. This type is easy to grow and is very effective for mass planting. It will add color to the shady garden.

BULLEYANA. From Yunnan, China. The terra cotta buds are almost as interesting as are the orange-yellow flowers growing in tiers on stems, which are often 3 feet high. This Primrose is at its best when planted among ferns in moist shade. Sold out till August, 1947.

BULLEYANA HYBRIDS. Color range includes yellow, buff, apricot, burnt orange, terra cotta. The blooms are larger than those of specie *Bulleyana*. Both *Bulleyana* and *Bulleyana Hybrids* bloom from a month to six weeks later than the other candelabras.

HELODOXA. A very fine, bright yellow candelabra. The flower stems grow to about 2 feet and the beautiful foliage is evergreen. It is at its best beside a stream. Sold out till August, 1947.

JAPONICA. A sturdy Oriental, ranging in color from white, pale pink through soft pink and rose-pink to cerise. Especially useful where a sequence of shades is desired.

JAPONICA ETNA. A vigorous primula with large flowers of bright rose red. Is most effective when naturalized among ferns in sun dappled shade.

PULVERULENTA. Ranks with the choicest of the Candelabras. The farinose stem identifies this species. This is the best variety for planting near pool or brook.

BARTLEY STRAIN. Shades from very pale pink to watermelon pink, some having a distinct rose-red eye.

SPECIE. Rose-red.

MIXED CANDELABRAS, including *Bulleyana*, *Japonica* and *Pulverulenta*.

Any one of the eight above named Candelabras. pkt. 50c.

MIXED ASIATICS. A blend of Asiatics selected for long sequence of bloom. Valuable for the gardener who wishes to ascertain what varieties are particularly adapted to his locality. Pkt. \$1.00.

We recommend that Asiatic seed be sowed in late winter or very early spring.

JOIN . . .

THE AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

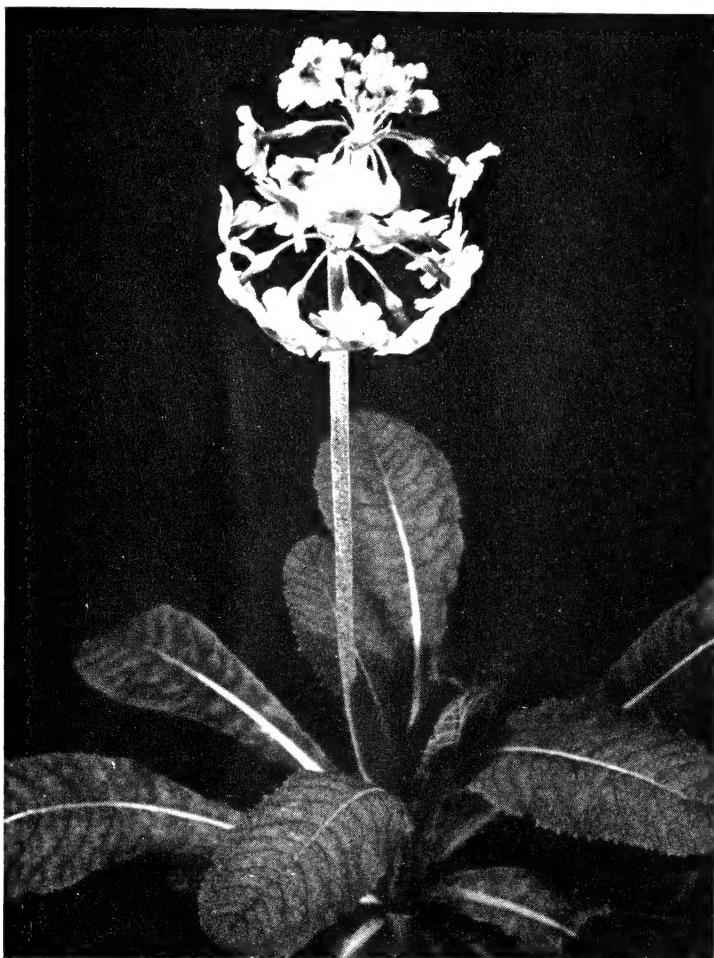
GENERAL PRIMULA CULTURE

Three fundamentals for the successful growing of all Primroses are: (1) Sufficient **drainage**; (2) Partial **shade**; (3) Plenty of **water** during the blooming season. The soil should be deeply dug and enriched with barnyard manure, raw bone meal, or a balanced commercial fertilizer.

Divide Acaulis and Polyanthus every two years, otherwise the blooms tend to become smaller. After plants have finished blooming, or in early Fall while the ground is still warm, they should be dug, the soil washed off the roots, and the plant segments broken apart. Trim both tops and roots and replant the divisions, being careful to water and shade them until new growth has become established. After the flowering period is over and the plant has become dormant, clip the foliage of Acaulis, Polyanthus and the Candelabras about 2½ inches above the crown.

The Primroses described in this catalogue are hardy and need protection only in SUB-FREEZING weather, when the local practices used for perennials may be safely followed. In localities where early snow blankets the plants, they rarely need further protection. In dry climates, mulch, with peat, straw, or hardwood sawdust, or sprinkle them to encase them in ice. In mild, damp climates, evergreen boughs are the best covering, for they afford air drainage and lessen the danger of rot. In wet climates do not allow a soggy blanket of leaves to collect on the Primroses.

Primroses are unusually vigorous and healthy and the few garden ills worth mentioning in their connection, are more likely to affect plants weakened from the lack of proper care. The strawberry weevil, described as the "white grub of the May beetle", usually attacks only older plants which have been left in the same location for two or more years. Its presence is indicated by yellow leaves, and, in extreme cases, by wilted foliage and blooms. In small gardens the Primroses may be dug, the weevils washed off the roots, and the plant reset in a new location. As a preventive for the beetle, from mid-May through the Summer, use a poison bait which may be obtained at any seed store. This bait will also help in solving the slug and snail problem. Red Spider, a well known mite, sometimes attacks the under side of the leaves during hot, dry weather. It is effectively controlled by washing off the tiny webs with a strong spray of water, or by dusting with sulphur when the outdoor temperature is 85° or over. During abnormally wet weather, black spots on leaves may occur. Apparently these spots do not injure the plant materially, but merely detract from its appearance. These usually disappear with the advent of warm, sunny weather. Controlled by any fungicide dust containing copper.



PRIMULA PULVERULANTA

JULIAE HYBRIDS

The original of this charming primrose came from the Caucasus Mountains some 40 years ago. Its hybrids are hardy and multiply rapidly. If planted in partial shade and given plenty of water, it will blossom from spring through the summer and fall. Fine for rock garden and border. Try the claret or burgundy-red shades near orange-copper for accent.

The many named hybrids, which have been added to the Juliae family, have so enlarged its color range that it now contains the pure white of SCHNEEKISSEN, ALBA and SNOW BUNTY; the creamy yellow of DOROTHY; the pink and rose shades of MRS. MCGILLIVRAY, ROSEA, SPRINGTIME, CRISPI, E. R. JAYNES, and KINLOUGH BEAUTY; the blue of BUNTY; and the bluish or violet tones of HELENAE, PAM, PRIMROSE LODGE, and WEE GEM. Our planting includes all of the above named varieties, and also many unnamed hybrids.

Since our seed is from hand pollinated blooms, we will have only a limited supply, and orders should be placed early. Pkt. \$1.00.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS are enclosed with each seed order.



P. SIEBOLDII



PANSIES

PANSIES are the garden favorite for which there is no substitute. The mixed strains lavishly display Nature's own harmony of rich, varied colors and shades. The separate colors afford an unusual opportunity for working out exquisite color combinations, when used as a ground cover or border for early or late Spring bulbs, such as Daffodils, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Scillas; with Iris; in Rose beds in May or June; with Summer annuals, such as Asters, Zinnias, or Marigolds; or for Chrysanthemum beds in Fall.

The mild climate and fertile soil of the Willamette Valley in Western Oregon, distinguish it as the only location in the entire United States having growing conditions which are identical with those of England, and, in many cases, superior to those of the flower seed producing sections of Continental Europe.

Our Pansy seed is grown in this valley, near Portland, Oregon, and is reselected from the finest domestic and foreign strains. The planting is carefully cultivated and fertilized, and is thoroughly "rogued" to eliminate plants not true to type. The seed is properly cured, is stored in bulk at the correct temperature, thus preserving its viability, and is packaged as orders are received. The result is vigorous seed which produces plants having early blooms, with a wide color range, excellent texture, and largest size.

CULTURE. Pansies are easy to grow and are unusually hardy and free from disease. The soil should be very rich and mellow, as the pansy is a heavy feeder, with a multitude of fine roots. The plants respond to frequent cultivation and watering, and plenty of fertilizer. This may be rotted barnyard manure or raw bone meal at planting time, and a well-balanced commercial fertilizer at intervals during the blooming season, to compensate for the heavy drain on the plants and to maintain the size of the flowers. The blossoming season will be prolonged and the size of the blooms preserved, if all seed pods and faded flowers are consistently removed. As the plant matures, pick part of an occasional side branch, but always leave the main or central branch. This method of picking will not only provide more graceful material for flower arrangements but will also help to keep the plant pruned and shapely. Pansies attain their best in cool weather, and show their maximum size

of bloom under this condition. The blossoms in our planting are largest during late April, and decrease in size as the heat of summer begins. In our garden the late Spring blooms often measure over 4 inches, but become smaller during the heat of July and August, regaining their size in the cooler weather of Fall. In hot climates the gardener can not always get the maximum size bloom which is possible in more temperate zones. We have found that we obtain our largest blooms from fall planted seedlings.

WHEN TO SOW PANSY SEED

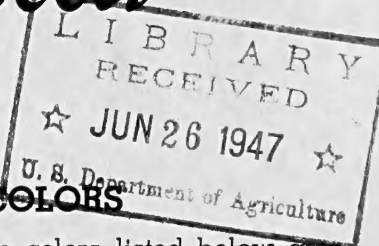
Pansy seed may be sowed at any time of the year, provided a temperature of from 60° to 70° can be maintained. During the months when the outdoor temperature is at this point, the seed may be sowed in the open ground. During winter seed can be sowed either in a greenhouse, a cold frame supplied with artificial heat, or in flats which are kept in a warm room. After the young plants have begun to develop they should gradually be accustomed to a cooler temperature. In hot climates better germination is obtained if the seed is sowed during the cooler part of the year. They are ready to be transplanted to their permanent location when they have developed from 5 to 7 leaves. They should be planted outdoors either early enough in the Fall to become well rooted before growing weather stops and Winter sets in, or early in the Spring.

The pansy is very hardy and can be carried through the winter outdoors, if given the same protection as is provided for perennials in any given locality—usually a mulch of straw, marsh hay or strawy manure. In most localities, fall planting, either in outdoor beds or in cold frames, can be successfully practiced, and early Spring blooms obtained. It is entirely possible and also practicable to make two separate sowings of pansy seed each year: one sowing in early Spring and another sowing in late Summer. The late Summer sowing provides plants for very early Spring blooms or as ground cover for Spring bulbs. The early Spring sowing gives plants which will enliven the late Summer and Fall border, or will make a fine ground cover for Chrysanthemums, or other Autumn flowers.

Clarke's Finer Pansy Seed

GROWERS' PRICE LIST

JUNE 1, 1947



GIANT SWISS. Our reselection from a famous Swiss strain. The blossoms are round in form, open faced, and usually have a definite central blotch. This Giant Swiss has some fine two-toned, edged blooms, and an unusually wide variation of clear brilliant colors, including pink and rose shades not always found in this type. The color range also includes cream, yellow, orange, henna, red, flame, carmine, fuchsia, purple, blue and a little white. Under proper cultivation the blooms in our plantings are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, with good strong stems. While the plants have lush foliage, they are compact. We especially recommend these pansies for warmer sections. 1/16 oz. \$1.25; ⅓ oz. \$2.00; ¼ oz. \$3.50; ½ oz. \$6.50; oz. \$12.00; 4 oz. \$44.00.

JUMBO. This earliest and largest of the hybrid pansies, is most unusual in its varied markings and wide range of beautiful colors. The enormous purples, maroons, yellows, lavenders, orchids, and exquisite pastels, together with the striking bronze-golds and the many burnished, two-toned shades, make this pansy indispensable for **early market** requirements. Well grown blooms are four inches and more in diameter. 1/16 oz. \$1.75; ⅓ oz. \$3.00; ¼ oz. \$5.00; ½ oz. \$9.00; oz. \$16.00; 4 oz. \$60.00.

HYBRID BLEND In addition to the color range of the Jumbo, described above, this mixture includes gorgeous shades of brilliant red and copper, and many **ruffled** pastels in delicate tones of peach, pink, apricot, lavender and rose. While these pastels are of unusually fine substance, they are not quite as large as those in the Jumbo strain. We believe that this **blend** contains pansies which will please the most discriminating customer. 1/16 oz. \$1.75; ⅓ oz. \$3.00; ¼ oz. \$5.00; ½ oz. \$9.00; oz. \$16.00; 4 oz. \$60.00.

CLARKE BLEND A carefully considered mixture of choicest Swiss and hybrid strains, each separately grown by us, and combined for wider range of shades, brilliance of color, early and later flowers, fine texture and stems, and sturdy plant growth. This is a high class mixture of the best seed we grow and is especially adapted to the requirements of the small grower. 1/16 oz. \$1.25; ⅓ oz. \$2.25; ¼ oz. \$4.00; ½ oz. \$7.50; oz. \$14.00; 4 oz. \$52.00.

PLEASE NOTE

Be sure to allow ample time for germination of either Clarke Blend or Hybrid Blend, for each of these mixtures is composed of several strains, which will vary a little, both in time required for germination, and development of seedlings. It is our experience that the stronger colors, such as yellow and purple, develop their seedlings faster than the more delicate pastel tones. Therefore, when transplanting, take both small and large seedlings.

GUARANTY. All seed is guaranteed true to description, but is not guaranteed for the result of the growing, over which we have no control. Liability under this guarantee is limited to the price of the seed purchased.

Write for Growers' Price List of Primrose Seed

SEPARATE COLORS

The blooms of the four separate colors listed below are always a little smaller than the blossoms of either the mixed or the hybrid types, but the mass planting of these separate colors, in either beds or borders, produces a garden effect which can be accomplished in no other way.

CORONATION GOLD is the largest and best pure yellow Swiss Pansy and is definitely fragrant.

IMPROVED FIREBEACON. This is a coppery red Swiss pansy—the red of the wallflower rather than a purple red—and often has a definite touch of orange. It is very rich, and at the same time a most unique and striking shade.

ULLSWATER. A deep ultramarine blue Swiss Pansy. Should be planted in acid soil to hold its true color.

MONT BLANC. Floriferous, with large early blossoms. It is the finest, largest, pure white Pansy.

Any one of the above four separate colors 1/16 oz. \$1.00; ⅓ oz. \$1.75; ¼ oz. \$3.00; ½ oz. \$5.50; oz. \$10.00; 4 oz. \$37.50.

PAY DIRT. The largest, earliest, yellow hybrid, with delicate dark pencilling. Heavy texture, ruffled, fragrant. We consider this the finest yellow pansy on the market. Growers pkt. \$1.75; 1/16th oz. \$3.00.

BLUMLISALP ("Flower of the Alps"). A new Swiss Pansy with the rosy tints of sunrise in the Alps, from palest pink to carmine rose. Throughout the season—Spring, Summer, Fall—visitors are especially interested in our planting of this variety. Growers' pkt. \$1.00; 1/16th oz. \$1.50; ⅓ oz. \$3.00; ¼ oz. \$5.50; ½ oz. \$10.00.

Write for quotations on half pound and pound lots.

ALL PRICES SHOWN ON THIS LIST ARE NET

DELPHINIUM SEED

DELPHINIUM. Seed from the choicest reselected Pacific Hybrid stock. Florets 2½ inches to 3 inches in diameter, fine form, heavy texture. Color range includes light and dark shades of blue, mauve pink tones and white. Very disease resistant. Excellent type for cut flowers. Growers' packet \$1.00; ⅓ oz. \$2.00; ¼ oz. \$3.50; ½ oz. \$6.00.

THE CLARKES HERBERT F. MARGUERITE R. *Growers* • Clackamas, Oregon

JUN 23 1947

FINER PANSY SEED

GIANT SWISS. This famous Swiss type of pansy is round in form and open faced, with a definite blotch. Our re-selected strain has an unusually wide variation of clear brilliant colors, including pink and rose shades not always found in this type. Its range also includes yellow, orange, henna, flame, carmine, fuchsia and blue. Under proper culture, the blossoms are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and the plants are very compact.

JUMBO. This earliest and largest of the hybrid pansies, has many rayed centers and is often two-toned and ruffled. It contains exquisite lavender and orchid pastels, striking bronze-gold tones and unbelievably beautiful yellows, purples and maroons. In our plantings, blooms measuring 4 inches and over are often found.

HYBRID BLEND. In addition to the interesting colors of the Jumbo, this mixture includes gorgeous shades of velvety red, copper, and delicate pastel tones in pink, peach, apricot and rose. It is made up for those who are interested in exceptionally large blossoms and the unusual in color. Be sure to allow ample time for germination of either Clarke Blend or Hybrid Blend, for each of these mixtures is composed of several strains, which will vary a little, both in time required for germination, and development of seedlings.

It is our experience that the **stronger colors**, such as yellow and purple, **develop their seedlings faster** than the more delicate pastel tones. Therefore, when transplanting, take both small and large seedlings.

Any one of the above four varieties. pkt. \$1.25; three pkts. \$3.50; half pkt. 75c; three half pkts. \$2.00.

SEPARATE COLORS

The blooms of the four separate colors listed below are always a little smaller than the blossoms of either the mixed or the Hybrid types, but the mass planting of these separate colors, in either beds or borders, produces a garden effect which can be accomplished in no other way.

CORONATION GOLD is the largest and best pure yellow Swiss Pansy and is definitely fragrant. It is a charming ground cover for blue Scillas or Hyacinths; for red or white Tulips; or for the many red or copper-toned Azaleas.

IMPROVED FIREBEACON. This is a coppery red Swiss pansy—the red of the wallflower rather than a purple red—and often has a definite touch of orange. It is very rich, and at the same time a most unique and striking shade. Is very effective when planted with yellow flowered bulbs, Wallflowers, Marigolds, yellow-bronze Chrysanthemums, or yellow-bronze Iris.

MONT BLANC. Floriferous, with large early blossoms. It is the finest, largest, pure white Pansy. A most pleasing combination with magenta or red Azaleas, pink or red Tulips, or yellow Daffodils, blue Hyacinths, blue Iris, pink Zinnias, Delphinium.

ULLSWATER. A deep ultramarine blue Swiss Pansy. Should be planted in acid soil to hold its true color. It is a stunning contrast when used with yellow or pink flowered bulbs.

Any one of the above four separate colors, pkt. \$1.00; three pkts. \$2.50; half pkt. 50c; three half pkts. \$1.25

Complete **PLANTING DIRECTIONS** are enclosed with each seed order.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

BLUMLISALP ("Flower of the Alps"). A new Swiss Pansy with the rosy tints of sunrise in the Alps, from palest pink to carmine rose. Throughout the season — Spring, Summer, Fall—visitors were especially interested in our planting of this variety. Plant with any white, blue or pink bulbs; white or blue Iris; white, cream or pink Azaleas; Asters; white or cream Zinnias or Petunias. ½ pkt. 75c; pkt. \$1.25.

PAY DIRT. Donald Steele's origination. The largest, earliest, yellow Hybrid, with delicate dark pencilling. Heavy texture, ruffled, fragrant. We consider this the finest yellow pansy on the market. Half pkt. \$1.00.

PASTEL HYBRIDS. Special selections from the best pastels. While the colors are not fixed, unusual pastel shades will predominate. These shades are apart from all others, almost ethereal in their dainty delicacy. A half dozen incomparable pastel blooms in a silver or a crystal bowl are indescribably beautiful. Supply limited. Half pkt. \$2.00.

MASS PLANTINGS OF PANSIES

To achieve the most effective plantings, either as ground cover, or in beds, put the lighter shades in a large group in the background, and accent with smaller, irregular groups of darker colors in the foreground. For the border, use rows of lighter shades, accented by a row or rows of darker colors in front.

SUGGESTED COLOR COMBINATIONS

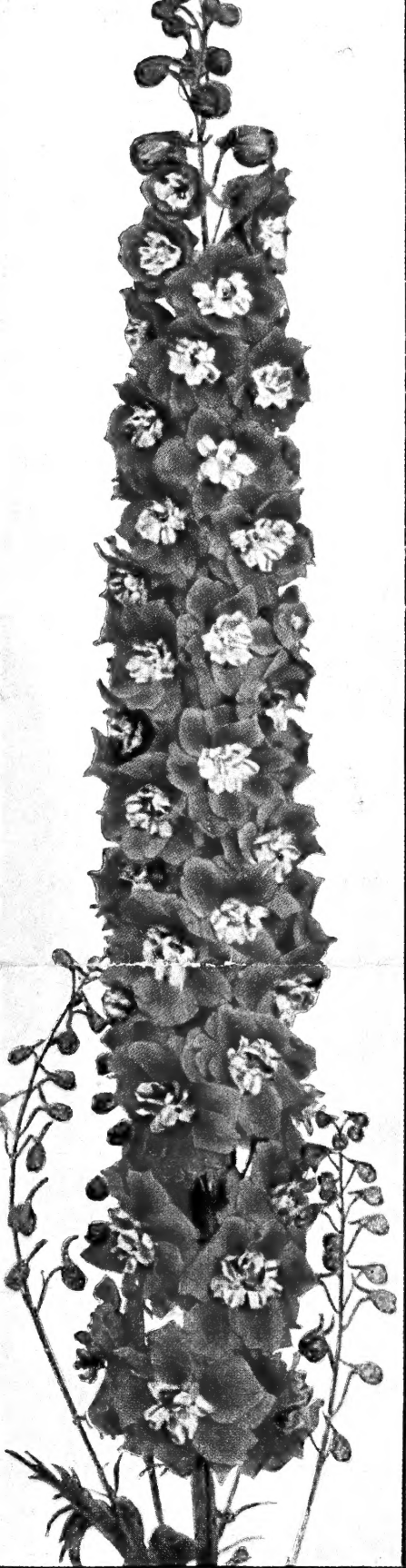
- (1) Coronation Gold, accented by Ullswater or Firebeacon.
- (2) Mont Blanc, accented by Ullswater, Firebeacon, or Blumlisalp.
- (3) Blumlisalp, accented by Ullswater.



FIRE BEACON

NOTICE . . . GROWERS

Write for wholesale price list on your letterhead



PACIFIC HYBRID DELPHINIUM

DELPHINIUM SEED

Seed from the choicest, RESELECTED Pacific Hybrid stock. The florets are of unusual size, from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, of fine form and heavy texture. The color range includes both light and dark shades of blue, mauve-pink tones, and white. We have found this strain to be practically disease resistant. Because of their branching habit, the flower spikes have a longer blooming period, and are move valuable for use as cut flowers. Pkt. \$1.00.

HARDY CYCLAMEN

No rock garden is complete without this gem. The lovely white, pink and rose flowers grow about 4 inches tall, and the beautiful, marbled foliage is especially decorative when grown in shady sections of the rock garden, or as ground cover in some very special shady spot. Since it is very slow to germinate, sow seed during period of frosts, not over ¼ inch deep and about 1 inch apart. The little corms, when transplanted, should barely be covered. They should never be allowed to dry out. We recommend a light summer mulch to conserve moisture, and a winter mulch to keep heavy rains from packing the soil. Neapolitanum, mixed only. Pkt. \$1.00.

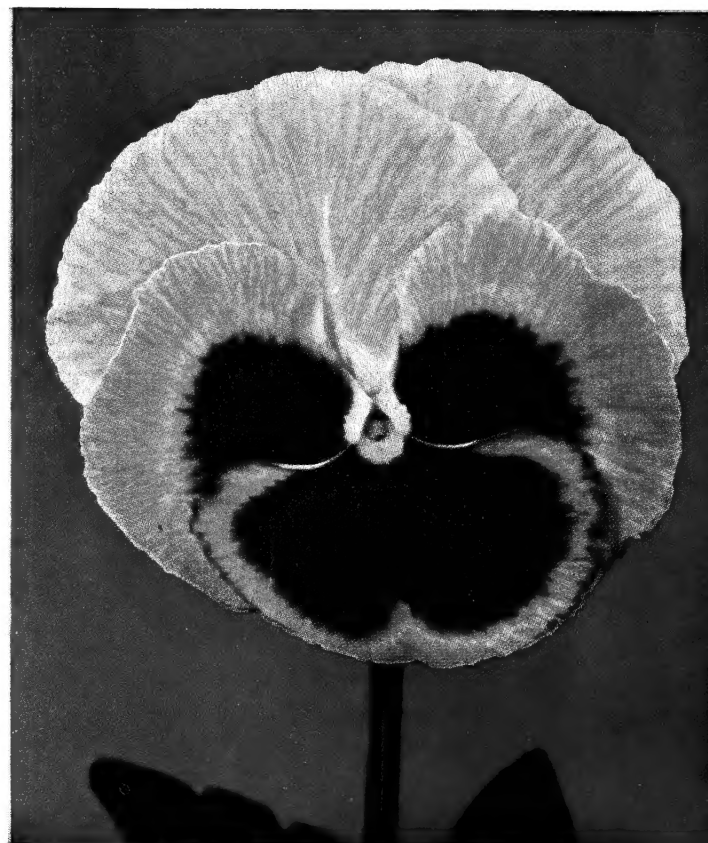
GUARANTEE. All stock and seed is guaranteed true to description, but is not guaranteed for the result of the growing, over which we have no control. Liability under this guarantee is limited to the price of the seed or stock purchased.

TERMS. Remittance with order, please. No C.O.D. orders accepted.

LOCATION. Drive south from Portland on Southeast 82nd Avenue, three miles beyond the city limits, to Lawnfield Road ("Primrose and Pansy" sign).

THE CLARKES HERBERT F.
MARGUERITE R.
CLACKAMAS, OREGON - - Lawnfield Road

Phone: MILW. 2-5607



THE LIGHT SHADE OF BLUMLISALP